

narrowly triangular, ca. 0.8×0.3 mm, deciduous before anthesis; flower buds globose to obovate, $3-4 \times$ ca. 3 mm diam., uniformly covered with gray or ochraceous trichomes to 0.5 mm; calyx lobes hemispheric, $0.4-0.5 \times 1.5-1.8$ mm, pilose on both faces, adaxially with appressed trichomes to 0.2 mm, abaxially with trichomes to 0.5 mm; petals rounded, to 4 mm diam.; stamens ca. 80, 3–5 mm, anthers oblong, ca. $1 \times 0.3-0.4$ mm, eglandular, thecae asymmetrical, opening apically; staminal ring to 3 mm diam., with trichomes to 0.2 mm; calyx tube to 0.5 mm deep; style to 5 mm, with white trichomes 0.2–0.3 mm in proximal half; stigma punctiform; ovary with 2 locules and 2 ovules per locule. Fruits globose, to 5–6 mm diam., immature; seeds immature, with 2 distinct cotyledons and a well-developed hypocotyl.

Distribution and habitat. *Myrcia concisa* is a shrub from the interior of semideciduous forests from eastern Minas Gerais, in the Atlantic rainforest biome of southeastern Brazil, growing at altitudes of 680–710 m above sea level.

IUCN Red List category. This species is assessed here as Vulnerable (VU) according to IUCN Red List criteria (IUCN, 2001), fitting criteria B1ab(iii). Its known area of occurrence is smaller than 20,000 km² (criterion B1), and it grows in a severely fragmented habitat (criterion a) that is subject to a continuing decline in area, extent, and quality (criterion b[iii]). The places where this species was collected have been suffering intense deforestation and substitution of native forests by *Eucalyptus* L'Hér. plantations.

Phenology. Flowers of the new species were collected in December and January, and fruits were collected in April.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the Latin “concisa,” meaning “concise” or “brief,” alluding to the very small number of flowers in the inflorescences of this new species.

Taxonomic affinities. This species is apparently related to *Myrcia pubescens* DC. (for a description, see Berg, 1857–1859), from which it can be distinguished by its narrower blades (up to two times longer than wide in *M. pubescens* vs. up to four times longer than wide in *M. concisa*) and inflorescences with one to three flowers (vs. at least 20 flowers in *M. pubescens*).

Paratypes. BRAZIL Minas Gerais: Mun. Caratinga, Estação Biol. de Caratinga, 6 July 1987, I. R. Andrade & L. V. Costa 65 (BHCB), 7 July 1987, I. R. Andrade & L. V. Costa 161 (BHCB), 21 Apr. 1987, M. A. Lopes & P. M. Andrade 263 (BHCB); Mun. Faria Lemos, Fazenda Santa Rita, 17 Dec. 2005, Leoni 6348 (BHCB, GFJP), 7 Apr. 2004, Leoni 5669 (BHCB, GFJP).

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Eugenia goiapabana (Myrtaceae), a New Species from Espírito Santo, Brazil

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ABSTRACT. *Eugenia goiapabana* Sobral & Mazine, a new species of Myrtaceae from Espírito Santo, eastern Brazil, is described, illustrated, and has its conservation status evaluated. The new species morphologically resembles *E. bocainensis* Mattos, from which it differs by its glabrous, acute leaves, racemiform inflorescences, and glabrous calyx lobes.

RESUMO. *Eugenia goiapabana* Sobral & Mazine, uma nova espécie de Myrtaceae do estado brasileiro de Espírito Santo, é descrita, ilustrada e avaliada quanto a sua conservação. A nova espécie é próxima de *E. bocainensis* Mattos, da qual se distingue pelas folhas glabras de ápice agudo, inflorescências racemiformes e lobos do cálice glabros.

Key words: Brazil, Espírito Santo, *Eugenia*, IUCN Red List, Myrtaceae.

Eugenia L. (Myrtaceae) is a widespread tropical genus with about 350 species in Brazil (Govaerts et al., 2010). The genus is especially frequent in the Atlantic coastal rainforests in Brazil (Thomaz & Monteiro, 1997; Negrelle, 2002; Amorim et al., 2005; Jesus & Rolim, 2005). During our examination of collections from the montane rainforests in central Espírito Santo, we found a distinctive species of *Eugenia* that we here propose as new.

***Eugenia goiapabana* Sobral & Mazine, sp. nov.**

TYPE: Brazil. Espírito Santo: Mun. Santa Teresa, Nova Lombardia, Reserva Biol. Augusto Ruschi, Tracomal, 19 Dec. 2002, R. R. Vervloet, E. Bausen & W. Pizziolo 1580 (holotype, MBML; isotype, BHCB). Figure 1.

Species haec *Eugeniae bocainensi* Mattos proxima, a qua foliis glabris discoloribus apice acutis, inflorescentiis racemiformibus et bracteolis calyceque glabris recedit.

Tree 5–10 m tall; plants with scattered simple trichomes to 0.2 mm on the abaxial surface of young

blades and densely appressed trichomes to 0.1 mm on the ovaries and occasionally on the inflorescences. Petioles 6–10 × 1–1.2 mm. Leaf blades narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, 45–85 × 15–40 mm, discolored, somewhat dull abaxially, translucent glandular dots < 0.1 mm diam., ca. 30 per mm², occasionally visible on both sides, apex acute to broadly acute, base cuneate; midvein plane or sulcate adaxially and convex abaxially; lateral veins 15 to 18 per side, departing at 60°–70° from the midvein, scarcely visible adaxially and faint abaxially; marginal vein 1–2.5 mm from the margin, occasionally a second marginal vein 0.2–0.5 mm from margin. Inflorescences terminal, racemiform, with 4 to 6 flowers, the axis 20–30 × 1–2 mm, sometimes with densely appressed ochraceous, arachnoid trichomes to 0.1 mm; pedicels 5–10 × 0.8–1 mm; bracteoles glabrous, widely ovate to cordate, 6–8 × 4–6 mm, persisting after anthesis; flower buds not seen. Ovary externally densely covered with appressed ochraceous, arachnoid trichomes to 0.1 mm; calyx lobes glabrous, unequal, the external ones ovate, 6–7 × ca. 5 mm, the internal ones elliptic or ovate-elliptic, 7–9 × 4–6 mm, widely spreading at anthesis, the margin sometimes slightly revolute; petals rounded or widely ovate, 9–10 × ca. 8 mm, somewhat fleshy, as thick as the calyx lobes; stamens 150 to 180, filaments 6–9 mm, anthers oblong or elliptic-ovate, to 1 × 0.5 mm, with 1 apical gland to 0.1 mm and 1 to 3 glands to 0.05 mm adaxially; staminal ring subquadrate to 5 mm diam.; style to 10 mm, stigma punctiform and papillose, papillae < 0.05 mm; ovary 2-locular, ovules 16 to 20 per locule. Fruits globose, yellow when mature, 12–16 mm diam.; seeds reniform, 11–12 × ca. 10 mm, testa dull with a darker, slightly elevated dorsal crest to 4 mm wide, with cotyledons fused with no visible hypocotyl.

Distribution and habitat. *Eugenia goiapabana* is a small tree growing in rainforests and secondary forests in the mountainous region of central Espírito Santo, at altitudes of 800–1600 m above sea level. At



Figure 1. *Eugenia goiapabana* Sobral & Mazine. —A. Isotype at BHCB. —B. Detail of flower, with one calyx lobe detached and bracteole displaced to show the externally pilose ovary. A, B taken from Vervloet et al. 1580; scale in B = 10 mm.

present it is known from the municipalities of Fundão, Santa Teresa, and Castelo.

IUCN Red List category. *Eugenia goiapabana* should be considered Endangered (EN) following

IUCN Red List criteria B1ab(iii) (IUCN, 2001). Its known range is less than 5000 km² (criterion B1), since the municipalities of Castelo, Fundão, and Santa Teresa, including the area of other municipalities between them where the species was not collected but